



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1859.

Speaking of the political contest in this State, the National Intelligencer says:—"If called, in view of the long predominance of the Democracy in Virginia, to wage in this respect an unequal contest, Mr. Goggin has for that reason only an additional right to claim at the hands of his political confederates a zealous and effective co-operation. Upon the result of the approaching election in Virginia other issues than those immediately pending may be considered measurably at stake; for we need not add that the hands of the Whigs throughout the Union will be strengthened, as their hearts will be cheered, by a favorable demonstration on the part of their brethren in this State."

The Richmond Enquirer says, "that Mr. Letcher should defend the present administration on every point where such defense would not contravene the principles of the Democratic party, is exactly what the 'Enquirer' expected, and the Virginia Democracy required." It adds that, "when the President or anybody else, attempts to urge upon the Democratic party a resort to specific tariff duties, the construction of internal improvements by the Federal Government, and the adoption of a Federal corporation bankrupt act, we make bold to treat him like M. Talleyrand wished to serve the Pope; we will respectfully find it necessary to 'tie his hands.' The Enquirer also gives notice, as follows:—"When the Opposition attempt to assail the federal aberrations of the President, we tell them flatly that, although we choose to complain, they shall not." This is rather in the nature of an imperial, not a "vermillion" edict!

Leonard Scott & Co., have republished the January number of the Quarterly Review, containing articles on Lord Cornwallis, Shakespeare, Consular service, Pius viii, and Gregory xvi, Patents, Dr. Johnson, Bread, Reform, &c. Robt. Bell, Agent.

We have received the March number of the Southern Planter—an excellent number of this excellent agricultural journal.

The Washington States says:—"We observe with regret, a disposition on the part of certain Democratic papers to sustain the President in his preference for specific imports. We had supposed nothing could be more important to the principles of our party or the popular interests than the inequality and injustice of this expedient of taxation."

The last news from South America, is to the effect, that "Ecuador is in a deplorable condition"—"Peru is in a feverish condition"—and the "revolution in Chili has broken out!"

Negro slavery is fully recognized and property in slaves amply protected by a recent act of the New Mexican Legislature.—This act passed unanimously in one branch, and without a dissenting vote in the other.

Captain Wylie, formerly of the steamship City of Glasgow, and long connected with the Liverpool steamers from Philadelphia, has become deranged, and is now in the Lunatic asylum at Liverpool.

The Whigs in Kentucky and Tennessee are rallying, and will do battle manfully in both of these States. They look to the contest in Virginia with great interest.

The late Treasurer of the State of Ohio has a balance against him of \$856,000—he will make no disclosures as to who holds \$200,000 of these assets.

The work of surveying and marking the boundary between the United States territories and Texas is progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season.

Mr. Wiggins, who was rejected for the fishery commissioner, will succeed ex-Gov. Hubbard of Maine, as inspector of custom-houses, in northern New England.

At Oswego, New York, March 9, the floor of the First Catholic Church gave away.—Four or five persons were killed and several injured.

It seems to be thought now, that no extra session of Congress will be called. The Senate closed its extra session on Thursday.

The ice in the Hudson river is breaking up. The river is high, and may do some damage at Albany, and thereabouts.

The first discussion between Mr. Goggin and Mr. Letcher, took place, at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, on Wednesday.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette says that the peach trees are in blossom in that neighborhood.

Five thousand dollars were spent for flowers alone, at a Paris State ball, recently.

COWHIDING AFFAIR IN THE CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.—A few days since, as the men were getting paid off, the territory of the Sam was ruthlessly invaded, and the rule of the Navy Yard set at defiance by a female heroine, in the person of Mrs. W., a widow, "fat, fair, and forty," who walked into the yard with a cowhide under her cloak, and straightway proceeded to the object of her search, a Mr. P. Having found him, she unloosed her cowhide and unceremoniously applied it to his head and shoulders with a vigor which could not be surpassed by even a brawny truckman. Not satisfied with one blow, she returned after dinner, and again applied her cowhide to the head and shoulders of her victim with renewed vigor, and after she got through, she would chase him, she declared she would chase him every day until she got six dollars which she overheard was due to her for house rent, or have the worth of it out of his body. Truly the age of heroines has not gone by.—Boston Herald.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

Much comment is excited by the fact that the papers recently communicated to the Senate, in answer to Mr. Bell's resolution, do not cover the project of a treaty which was submitted by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1854, to Mr. Perry, then our Secretary of Legation at Madrid, as a basis of settlement for all difficulties between the two Governments.

The steamers Canada and America, which have been lying at the Brooklyn navy yard New York, some months, undergoing repairs and alterations, are now nearly ready. One of them, formerly called the America, will be put on the route between New Orleans and Mexico. The Mississippi (formerly the Canada, and mate to the other steamer) will be put on the same route soon.

The connection of James Buchanan Henry esq., the nephew of President Buchanan, and up to this time his Private Secretary, with public affairs is to terminate next week; when he removes to the city of New York, where he designs practicing law. His resignation of his present position will be much regretted by the host of personal friends he has made in the course of his long sojourn at the Federal Metropolis.

Lieut. Gov. Mouton, of Louisiana, has resigned his position as Lieutenant Governor of that State, on a question of dignity.—The Senate took out of his hands the appointment of the committee of conference on the important bill. He construes this into a want of confidence in his impartiality. He vacates the office of Lieutenant Governor, therefore, that he may no longer preside over the Senate.

We often hear the inquiry "where have all the Spanish quarters gone?" The rule so generally adopted which reduced their value twenty per cent, soon drove them out of the market, and it was supposed that they had left the country in disgrace; but this has not been the case. They are gathering at the West to the profit of many speculators. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that that city is fast filling with Spanish quarter-dollars.—They are being bought up in the East, at twenty-one and a half cents, and sent there, and put off on the dealers at twenty-five cents.

The brig Monagos, of Boston, from St. Thomas, February 19 in ballast, has been wrecked. The crew were saved with their instruments. The Monagos, it will be remembered, was dispatched by a submarine company of Boston a year or two since, to recover the treasure of the sunken frigate San Pedro on the coast of Venezuela, but met with poor success, recovering only a few thousand dollars, while the cost of the expedition was probably twenty times that amount.

There is, it is said, an unexpected appropriation of seventy thousand dollars, subject to the control of the Secretary of War, and which may be applied to the removal of the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi. The Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans offer to take charge of this fund, relieve the War Department of the supervision, and apply it properly to the removal of the obstructions, giving bonds for the faithful application of the funds.

Four condemned murderers, Gumbrell, Cropps, Corrie, and Cyphus, who are sentenced to be executed at Baltimore, on the 18th inst., have addressed a joint letter to Sheriff Creamer, requesting that they shall not be hung in shrouds. There being no law requiring the Sheriff to use shrouds, he will accede to their desire, and they will be executed in their usual dress, only wearing the necessary cap to draw over the face.

On the third instant that portion of the McDonough estate accruing to the city of Baltimore, lying in the first district of New Orleans, was sold at auction for \$287,210, which is said to be considerably above the appraised value. The remainder of the property accruing to Baltimore city, and situated in other sections of New Orleans, is to be sold on the 10th inst.

The Georgia Constitutionalist says that the railroads of that State have been doing a very profitable business this season. An instance is given in the net earnings of the Southwestern Railroad, which, for the past six months, were \$188,654, or at the rate of \$31,475 per month, or over \$1,000 per day, net profits.

A movement is in progress to get up a Dragon Company in St. Mary's county, Md., and already a sufficient number of gentlemen have signified their willingness to enrol, to render the success of the project a certainty. Lists are in the hands of gentlemen in the several districts and forty-eight signatures have been obtained.

Hon. John M. Moore, of Vicksburg one of the most prominent men on the bench in Mississippi, died suddenly at his plantation, in Isaquena county on the 16th ultimo, from injuries received by a fall from the doorway, which at first seemed trivial, but in a short time terminated fatally.

A young woman, about sixteen years old, eloped from Boston (Mass.) a few days ago, contrary to the wishes of her parents. Her husband abandoned her on Friday last, and it is supposed that he has gone to California to seek his fortune, leaving her to repent her hasty marriage.

A man was arrested in New York on Tuesday, charged with killing and skinning a horse, which he intended to sell for meat, to the poor people in the vicinity. He appeared to be quite astonished, that he should be taken into custody at all. His wife said they had often made good soup of horse flesh, and they had found it first rate.

A woman named Susan Davis, 90 years of age, was turned out of doors in New York, by her own son, on Thursday last. She was utterly destitute, and applied to an acquaintance, also named Davis, who provided her with food and gave her a basement room.—Next morning she was found dead in bed.

The special committee of the Wisconsin Legislature to whom the subject was referred, have made a report unanimously acquitting ex-governor Bashford of the charge of corruption in the disposition of the La Crosse railroad land grant.

The New York News says—"We have good reason to believe that one of the oldest Captains in the Navy will very soon be subjected to a very humiliating Court Martial, for conduct alike disgraceful to a gentleman and an officer."

Major Bowdler, a well known citizen of Norfolk, and Cashier of the Virginia Bank in that city, died on Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, at the residence of William Weller, esq., in Prince George's county.

The charity ball last week, at the Academy of Music, in New York, after paying about one thousand dollars for expenses, netted over three thousand dollars for the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Late Foreign News.

The British government has offered a subsidy of £500 per voyage to the Galway line of steamers.

Lord Lyons sailed for New York on the 22d ult. The steamer Kangaroo arrived on the 25th.

Attention had been called in the House of Commons to the seizure by the Portuguese of a British ship on the coast of Mosambique, and explanations were asked from the government. The ministers replied that an explanation had been demanded from Portugal.

Sir C. Napier mentioned the fact that a few nights ago, a French war steamer anchored off Spithead, and was seen to be under way, and asked whether the Admiralty were cognizant of the fact, and whether it was done for the purpose of taking soundings?

Sir N. Parkington replied affirmatively, but he knew nothing of the purpose. There was nothing unusual in the fact.

Leave was given to bring in a bill abolishing all distinctions between the Parliamentary oaths of Protestants and Roman Catholics.

In the House of Lords, Lord Malmesbury said the government was led to believe that at no very distant period, the British and French troops would evacuate the Roman States, at the request of the Papal Government.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston called attention to the state of Europe, with the view of asking whether the government were in a position to make any declaration that peace would probably remain uninterrupted? D'Israeli, in reply, expressed his conviction that the great powers had no wish to disturb the settlement of 1815, although there were circumstances touching Italy calculated to excite apprehensions. In the face of warlike preparations of government had not been in the interests of peace. He alluded to the prospect of the evacuation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian troops, and to Lord Ouseley's conciliatory mission to Vienna, and closed by appealing to the House to postpone a discussion of the matter, and trust to the efforts of the government to preserve the peace of Europe.

Mr. Parkington then brought forward the navy estimates, on which a general debate ensued, during which Sir Charles Napier asserted that France had command of the British channel and the Mediterranean; but Sir S. Parkington denied this.

The number of men asked for, was promptly voted.

The baronetcy is about to be conferred on Mr. Cunard.

The Times notes an interesting weakness from political causes was being contradicted by the supply of money and a prospect of its increase.

From France the rumors are still warlike, but the Austrians' mission to Austria has inspired increased hopes of peace.

The increased correspondents of the London Herald says that war is so far resolved on, that the corps to commence the campaign has been designated, and orders had been given to the minister of war to prepare the plan of operations. It is also said that the representatives of the foreign courts in Paris have abandoned all hope of a pacific solution.—It is reported that orders to prepare for the campaign in Italy were given by the Emperor immediately after his return from Congress.

Another circular has been issued by the French Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the Departments, the purport of which is to express the confident hope that notwithstanding the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, should he be forced to war he may count on the patriotism and devotion of the French people.

A war office circular directs that the troops be trained for forward marches in the night bivouacs. All the military corps, and immense quantities of lint have been sent to Lyons. All the regiments of the Imperial guard are to be supplied with rifled cannon constructed on a new plan.

A Genoa letter says that France has taken up seven transports to be held in readiness in that port.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says that the Emperor of Austria is preparing for a vigorous defence of the Italian States, and that the Austrian army in Italy is to be placed on the war footing.

From Saragossa there is a report that Napoleon is about to visit the King.

Three new forts are to be constructed at Venice.

Advices from Turkey say that more troops have gone to the Danube, and that the government was arming its frigates and preparing numerous transports, their destination, in case of war, to be the ports of the Adriatic.

It is said that Russia is negotiating for a loan of £5,000,000 with the Rothschilds.

Lord Rowley had gone on a special mission of conciliation to Vienna.

From London, March 9, by the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, March 9.—The overland mail, which left San Francisco on the 14th ult., arrived here this afternoon.

During the hurricane encountered by the steamer Uncle Sam, when forty miles from the Heeds, \$15,000 worth of government property was thrown overboard.

The State Medical Society of California had exonerated Mr. Cole from the charges made against him.

The passengers by the Tehuantepec steamer Quaker City on the 28th of January, failed to connect with the Pacific steamer Golden Age, in consequence of the inability to cross Coatzacoalcas bar, on account of the heavy gales which prevailed at the time.

The San Francisco papers contain Honolulu dates to January 20th. The exports of all products during 1858 amounted to the value of 136,000 lbs. of oil, 1,600,000 lbs. of bone, a material increase over the exports of the previous year.

Some difficulty had of the year in the Ochotsk sea, growing out of the efforts of the Russian brig Constantine to prevent American, French, and other vessels from whaling there.

Johnson Island had been taken possession of by force. Improvements were in progress by the Pacific Guano Company with the view of shipping guano.

The passengers by the mail report that new silver mines have been opened in Arizona. Lead, copper, iron, gold and silver ore, and alum, and others in the Territory.

The Kentucky Tragedy.

A brief account of the tragedy at Haverhill, Ky., in which Thomas S. Lowe, lost his life at the hands of a mob, has been published. The Louisville Courier publishes a brief history of the affair, which is as terrible as any in the bloody record of Kentucky. Cicero Maxwell, the Prosecuting Attorney, had refused a challenge from Lowe, and had also refused to name the arms and place for a street fight. The Courier says:

In a short time, Lowe, with three pistols in his left arm and one in his right hand, approached the crowd, which was near the court house, and in a loud voice said:—"If Cicero Maxwell is in the crowd, or in the sound of his voice, let him come forth. I have started that I am a political juggler. He has started, I pronounce him a liar, a calumniator, a coward, and a son of a—"

This he repeated several times. The denunciation was conveyed to Maxwell, or heard by him, and in a few minutes he made his appearance in the street with a double barrel shot gun, and accompanied by a Mr. Harris and Morton, of Hartford, Judge Mayhall, and Thos. Withrow of Haverhill, and others. When within about 50 yards of Lowe, who faced him, Maxwell discharged one barrel of his gun, which was loaded with buckshot, and hit Lowe in the left breast. He staggered, but instantly recovered his position, (a coat of mail saving him, as alleged). He returned the fire, but missed, and seeing the mob present arms, took refuge in the crowd, and eluding pursuit for the time, got into the house of a widow lady.

Maxwell and his friends, discovering where he was, surrounded the house and threatened to tear it down if Lowe was not given up. The lady implored them to desist, and said it was true Lowe was there, but she would not give him up. A party took place, and three friends of Maxwell entered the building. Lowe asked that his life might be spared. They assured him he should not be molested provided he would disarm himself, and accompanied by them he reappeared on the street. The sight of him only added fuel to the flame, and he was again fired upon. Mr. Harris, one of the gentlemen who gave assurance of protection, said:—"Mr. Lowe, I cannot risk my life longer to save you," and Mr. Lowe backed and ran, followed by the mob. The only friend Lowe seems to have had, fired at the mob, and as he turned to flee he was killed by a ball from a rifle. A great number of shots were fired at Lowe in his flight. He was wounded in several places, and his clothes riddled with balls. He ran as far as the bank of the river, his feet still firing at him in his flight, and there fell apparently exhausted. One Thos. Withrow also at him with his bowie knife while he was running, but the coat of mail which it is said he wore, prevented his being hurt.

Mr. Harris went to him where he lay, and inspired increased hopes of peace.

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The late Alexandria Congressional District.

The late Alexandria Congressional District has been nominated for Congress Henry W. Thomas, esq., of Fairfax, it becomes the duty of our friends in that district to rally to his support with the utmost energy and enthusiasm. Mr. Thomas is a whole-souled Whig, a worthy gentleman and an able man.

The Alexandria district, perhaps, is about the only one in the State in which it is politic or advisable to put forth an Opposition candidate for Congress at the coming election. We would, therefore, remind our friends in the other districts to "think before they leap." Under other circumstances, we should be in favor of running candidates in all the districts, even without the hope of success. But in the present contest, especially as the State has been so long and so cruelly divided, it is a very awkward posture for all parties to think of running candidates in all the districts, and besides keeps the world in a state of painful suspense. The affair must take a new turn soon, yet nobody is sure what. The general feeling, however, is that warm work may be expected."

It is well known that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has had to pay to the State of Maryland, ever since the passing of its Washington branch line, a large sum of money for the use of the State, in the way of a guarantee fund, which it cannot lawfully use for any other purpose. Some time ago the question was mooted as to the right of the State to claim, on this account, its heavy proportion upon the nine miles of the road between Baltimore and the Washington Junction or Relay House, in view of the latter constituting a part of the main stem only.—Upon this point the company has withheld for a year or more past the proportion accruing upon this part of the line. Within a few days past, however, the company has paid to the State the sum of \$112,112.12 on account of bonds, which includes the sum claimed therefor upon that part of the main stem between the city of Baltimore and Washington.—Balt. Sun.

Mr. Letcher as a Party Representative.

From an able article, under the above title, in the Lynchburg Virginian, we make the following extracts:—

"We think sufficient cause of opposition to Mr. Letcher's election may be easily found in the position which he occupies as the Representative of his party. There are certain general inducements on which his party will be arraigned, and to which, as its recognized candidate, he will have to plead."

First, then, Mr. Letcher will have to account to the people of Virginia for that tyrannical act of the Democracy of this State, whereby sixty or seventy thousand Whigs—thoroughly true and loyal citizens of the Commonwealth—were, by deliberate and premeditated design, excluded from all voice in the National Convention. This was done by the National party associates, at a time when he was in full fellowship with them—and we have never heard that he repudiated the act.

As a member of the Reform Convention in 1850, Mr. Letcher was one of the leaders of the Radical party, who insisted that the *non-representation* should have their due share of representation in the Legislature of the State. He was, in truth, regarded as the champion of that proposition. But yet, the party of which Mr. Letcher is now the candidate, has excluded, by deliberate premeditation, nearly one half the men of Virginia from all representation whatever in the Councils of the nation. We call upon Mr. Letcher to justify this act before the people of Virginia. If it were right, as Mr. Letcher insists, in the Reform Convention, that the people of Western Virginia should have their due share of representation in the Legislature of the State, we wish to know how it can be also right that a large class of the citizens of Virginia should be excluded from any representation whatever in Congress.—An explanation of this is due to the people of Virginia from Mr. Letcher, when he addresses them from the hustings.

In the next place, the party of which Mr. Letcher is the leader, has increased the expenditures within a very few years, from fifty millions per annum to nearly one hundred millions. What excuse have you to offer, Mr. Letcher, in not doing more to reduce the debt, and in enlarging that debt every year? A few years ago, we were buying up our own bonds in the market before they were due, and now we are selling them to the highest bidder to get money to supply the deficiency created by the extravagance of the party in power. This is done by an Administration which Mr. Letcher sustains. Let Mr. Letcher offer some explanation of this matter to the people of Virginia. He is competent to do it, if anybody is—there has been no absolute certainty that slavery would be the friend of the Administration, or to the people of Virginia some explanation of the corruption and extravagance which have run the expenses of the Federal Government up to nearly one hundred millions of dollars per annum. He owes this explanation, and we trust he will give it.

So, also, the people of Virginia have a right to demand of Mr. Letcher some explanation of that famous Administration measure, whereby it was proposed to deposit thirty millions of dollars in the hands of the President, (albeit the Treasury is bankrupt) for negotiating for the purchase of Cuba. And not only this, but to the people of the Navy of the Union at the President's disposal, so that he may use it as he pleases. We should also be glad to hear some explanatory statements from Mr. Letcher in regard to the process by which Kansas was refused admission into the Union when she came with a Constitution establishing slavery. Mr. Letcher we believe voted for the English Bill whereby the question was referred back to the people of Kansas, with an almost absolute certainty that slavery would then be prohibited—as in fact it has been. We were told in 1856 to vote for Buchanan and save Kansas from the grasp of the Free-soilers. Mr. Letcher, we doubt not, told the people so himself. The people of Virginia would be pleased to hear from Mr. Letcher why it is that Kansas has not been "saved." The Administration which was to "save" it, has had a majority in both Houses of Congress ever since the installation. Not only has Kansas been lost to the South, but another Free State—Oregon—has been admitted into the Union with Mr. Letcher's vote in its favor.

Mr. Letcher cannot segregate himself from his party—because he is before the people as a party candidate, and as the nominee of a party Convention. He is the nominee of a Convention which endorsed the Administration out and out. To this extent he is responsible for the acts and opinions of the Administration, and the people will hold him to the accountability. As a party candidate, he is responsible for the acts and opinions of the Administration, and the people will hold him to the accountability. As a party candidate, he is responsible for the acts and opinions of the Administration, and the people will hold him to the accountability.

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